

SOV/25--59-7-4/53

AUTHOR:

Averbukh, 0.

TITLE:

Scientists of Uzbekistan Report

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1959, Nr 7, pp 2-8 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The article consists of 6 separate interviews with the most prominent scientists of Uzbekistan, conducted in April 1959. The 1st interview was with Khasyl Fazylovich Fazylov, Academician and Secretary of the Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR (AS of the Uzbekskaya SSR), and dealt with both research and research institutions in that republic. During the last 3 years, 9 new research institutes were established, including the Institut yadernoy fiziki (Institute of Nuclear Physics). In addition to this, a new atomic reactor, the first to be installed in the eastern part of the USSR, will go into service by the end of 1959. A new computing center equipped with a rapid action, "Ural "-type computer is also in operation. The

Card 1/9

Scientists of Uzbekistan Report

total of scientific workers working at the institutions of the Academy of Sciences is 1,800 of whom nearly 30% are doctors and candidates of sciences. In addition to this, 430 post-graduates are being trained there. Kh.M. Abdullayev, President of the Academy, was awarded a Lenin prize for a new, ingenious method of conducting geological studies relevant to prospecting. By using it, 2 new, large ore deposits of great importance were discovered. The academy is also noted for its research in the field of mathematical statistics and theory of probability. Founded by Academician V.I. Romanovskiy (deceased), this scientific sector is being successfully developed by Academician T.A. Sarymsakov and Corresponding Member S.Kh. Sirazhdinov, both of the above academy. The Chirchikskiy elektrokhimkombinat (Chirchik Electro-Chemical Combine) and the Institut khimii (Institute of Chemistry) have jointly developed a new process to

Card 2/9

Scientists of Uzbekistan Report

produce non-caking fertilizers. Another team of scientists worked out a rational method to make sulphate -resistant "gliyezh"-Portland cement. The Institut khimii rastitel'nykh veshchestv (Institute of the Chemistry of Plant Substances) found some 30 new alkaloids, and developed a new method to extract lemon and apple acids from cotton leaves. The following 3 institutes, Instituty energetiki i avtomatiki, of geologii, i Sredneaziatskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (the Institutes of Power and Automation, of Geology, and the Central-Asian Polytechnical Institute) are working on blue-prints to build a large plant for the production of high-voltage, porcelain insulators. The Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut (Institute of Physics and Technology) developed new high-voltage, selenic rectifiers able to withstand frequent overloads, which went into production at several plants a short time ago. In spite of its fast-growing

Card 3/9

SOV/25-59-7-4/53

Scientists of Uzbekistan Report

industry, the chief production item of the Uzbekskaya SSR will still be cotton. The present production of cotton is 3,000,000 tons per year, and is scheduled to reach as much as 3,800,000 tons by 1965. The republic is also rich in non-ferrous and rare metals. By 1965, it will be one of the top producers of those metals in the USSR. Its output of non-ferrous metals is to grow by 6.5 times. According to the Seven-Year Plan, the following 3 institutes have already been established: The nauchno-issledovatel skiye instituty khimii polimerov, mekhaniki, geologii i razrabotki neftyanykh i gazovykh mestorozhdeniy (Scientific Research Institutes of the Chemistry of Polymers, of Mechanics, of Geology and Development of Oil and Gas Deposits). Infuture, the following 8 new institutes will be added: instituty gidrogeologii, inzhenernoy geologii, geofiziki, mikrobiologii, gornometallurgichesky institut, instituty

Card 4/9

Scientists of Uzbekistan Report

literatury, arkheologii i etnografii, kompleksnyy institut v Samarkande i filial Akademii nauk UzSSR v Karakalpakskoy ASSR (Institute of Hydrogeology and Geology for Civil Engineering, Institute of Geophysics, Institute of Microbiology, Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Institute of Literature, Institute of Archeology, Institute of Ethnography, Institute of Comprehensive Research (Samarkand), and a Branch of the AS of the Uzbekskaya SSR in the Karakalpakskaya ASSR). In addition to this, it is intended to establish more than 100 new laboratories, departments, and sections, as well as large testing and mechanical shops along with a design office to be attached to the Prezidium Akademii nauk (Fresidium of the AS) and several design groups to be attached to technical institutes. The second interview was conducted with Professor of the Moskovskiy universitet (Moscow University) Khalil Akhmedovich Rakhmatulin, Member of the

Card 5/9

Scientists of Uzbekistan Report

AS of the Uzbekskaya SSR. It dealt with the development of cotton harvesters. Professor R.stated that the development of a new, vertical-type spindle harvester is nearly completed. Pneumatic harvesters, up to now under development, belong to the so called "blowing"-type units and are unique. Suction harvesters are also under development. Plans are under way to build a combined pneumatic-and-spindle harvester. The newly-established Institute of Mechanics of the AS is in charge of the above developments. The third interview was conducted with Saadat Sadykovich Sadykov, Corresponding Member of the AS Uzbekskaya SSR, and Director of the Institut genetiki i fiziologii rasteniy (Institute of Genetics and Physiology of Plants) of the AS. It dealt with new, high-yield cotton seeds, which can grow at temperatures as low as 14-15°C, whereas tropical cotton develops poorly even at 18-20°C. The above institute developed the

Card 6/9

Scientists of Uzbekistan Report

following new cotton seeds: "AN-202", "AN-204", "AN-209", and "AN-210". They all have large bolls and do not require high temperatures combined with short sunshine periods (up to 12 hrs per day) until they reach normal height, as do late and medium-late cotton seeds. The fourth interview was conducted with Gani Arifkhanovich Mavlyanov, Corresponding Member of the AS Uzbekskaya SSR and Director of the Institut geologii (Institute of Geology) of the AS. It dealt with research of underground water. According to the latest calculations, underground water can be utilized for irrigation of more than 10,000 hectares of lands in the Fergana valley and 50-75,000 hectares in the north-eastern part of the Golodnaya steppe. Great, untapped reserves of underground water are located beneath the Samarkand hollow, the Eukhara and Karakul' oases, in the Surkhan-Dar'ya and Kashka-Dar'ya valleys, the Khorezmskaya oblast', and in the Kara-Kalpakskaya

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Scientists of Uzbekistan Report

ASSR. The fifth interview was conducted with Abid Muratovich Akramkhodzhayev, Director of the Institute of Geology and Development of Oil and Gas Deposits, and dealt with oil and gas developments in the Uzbekskaya SSR. Oil production will grow from 1,300,000 tons in 1958 to 3,000,000 tons by 1965, that of gas from 126,000,000 cu m in 1958 to 300,000,000 cu m by the end of 1959. By 1965, 18,000,000,000 cu m of gas will have been produced, which means that Uzbekistan will no longer need the more than 4,000,000 tons of coal per year imported from the Donbass. Kuzbass, and Karaganda. The sixth and last interview was conducted with Ubaydulla Israilovich Karimov, Candidate of Philosophical Sciences, and dealt with oriental studies. The Institut vostokovedeniya Akademii nauk (Institute of Oriental Studies of the AS) is a vast repository of the works of famous Uzbek scientists dating back to the X-XI centuries. The institute's library con-

Card 8/9

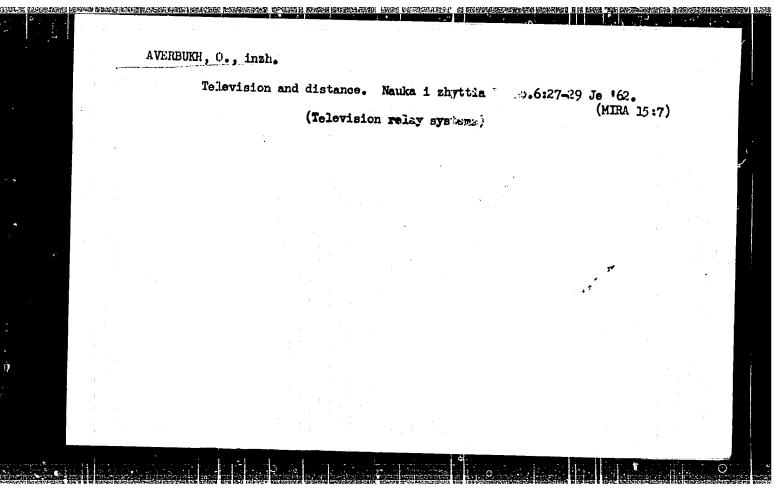
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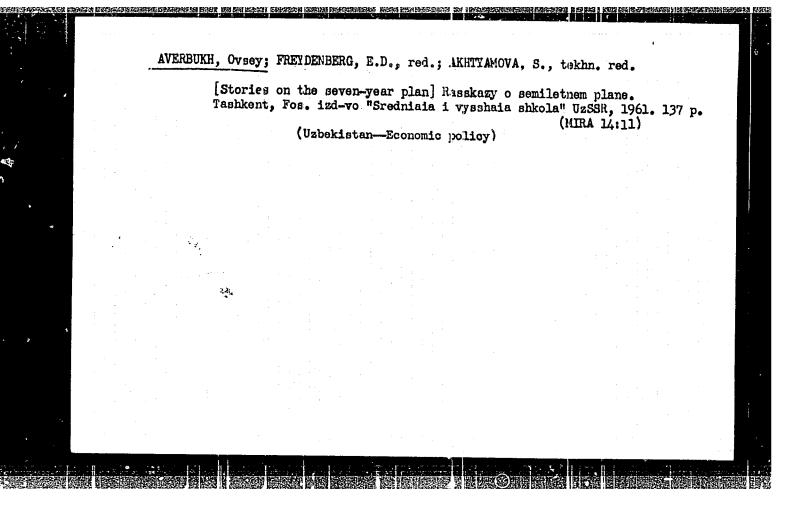
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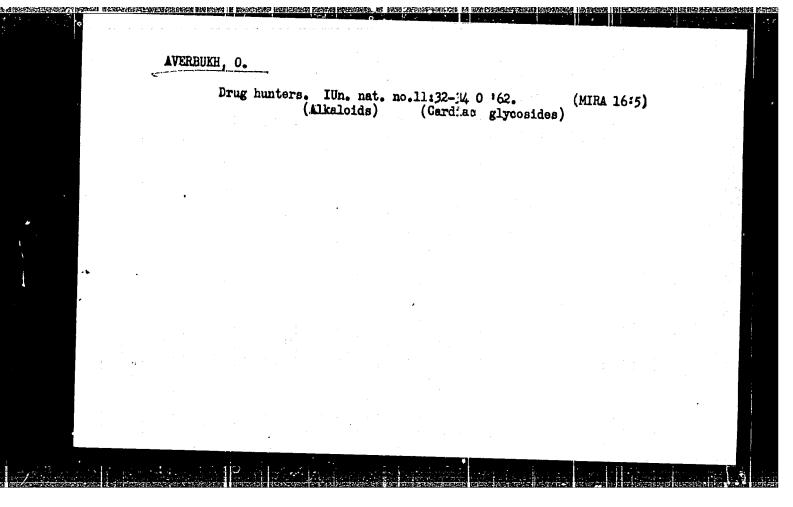
Scientists of Uzbekistan Report

tains 15,000 volumes of manuscripts including 80,000 separate works in Uzbek, Fersian, Arabic, Turkish, and other languages. The institute is going to publish the fifth and last volume of the world-famous medical handbook, the "Canon of Medical Science" by Avicenna (980-1037), to be followed by works of the encyclopaedist Biruni. There are 5 photographs.

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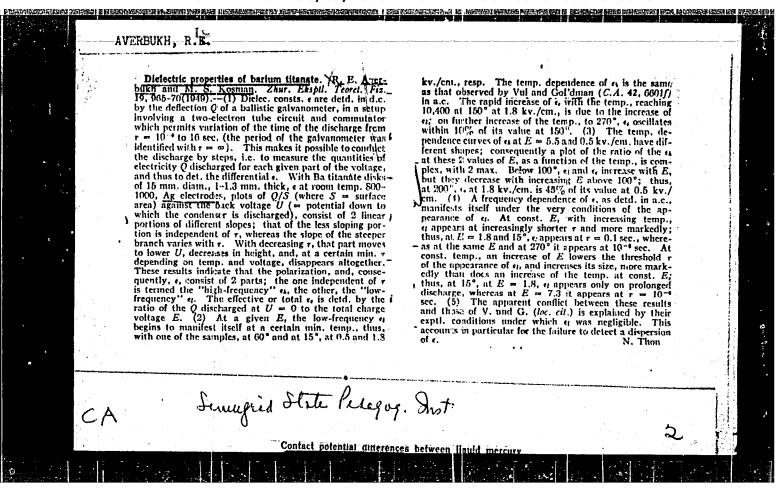
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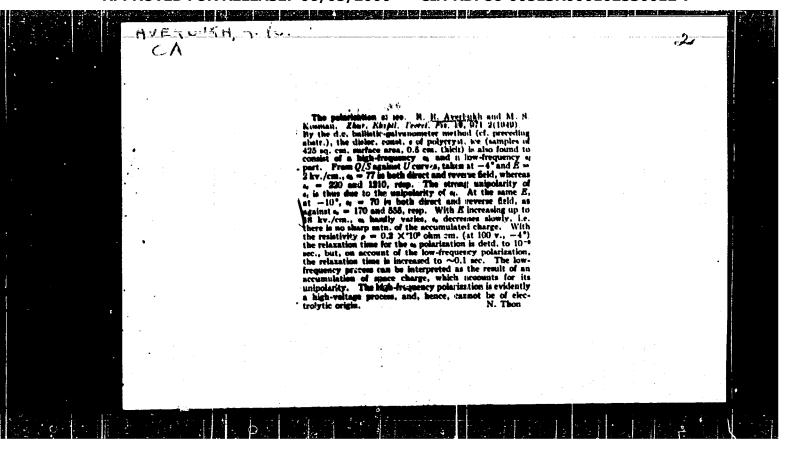
Tuberculosis of the stomach and duodemum. Khirurgiia, Moskva no.7:56-60 July 1953. (CIML 25:4)

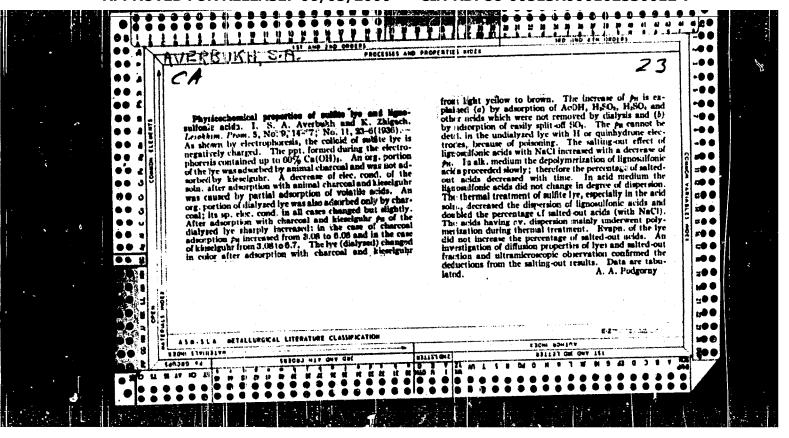
1. Candidate Medical Sciences for Nadzharov. 2. Of Azerbaydzhan Scientific -Research Institute of Roentgenology, Radiology, and Oncology (Director -- Honored Worker in Science Prof. I. S. Ginzburg).

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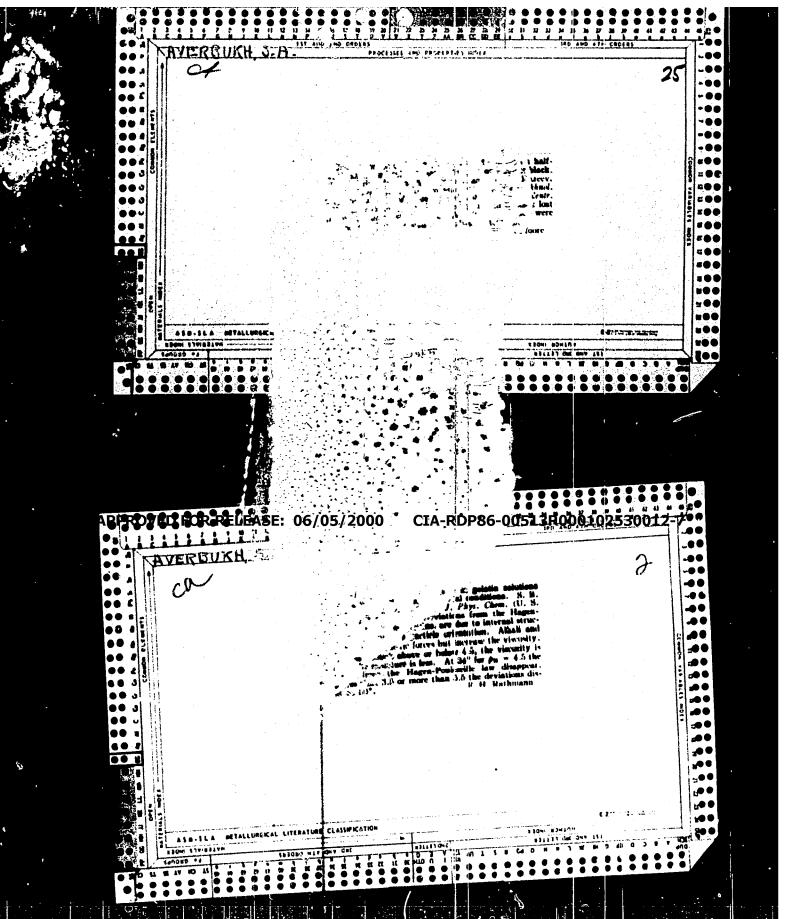
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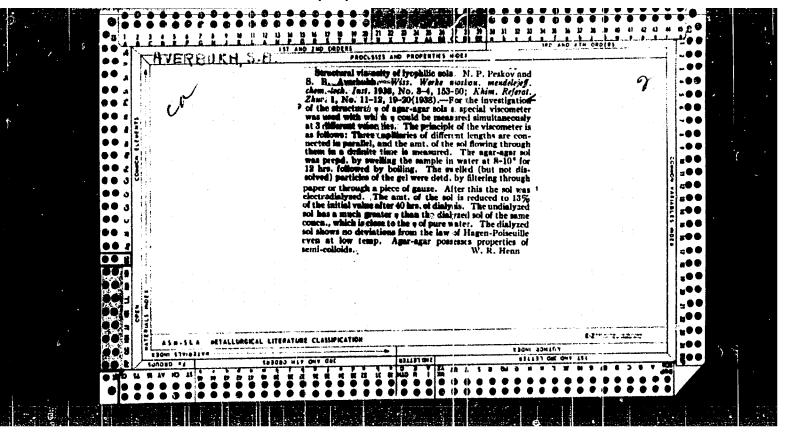




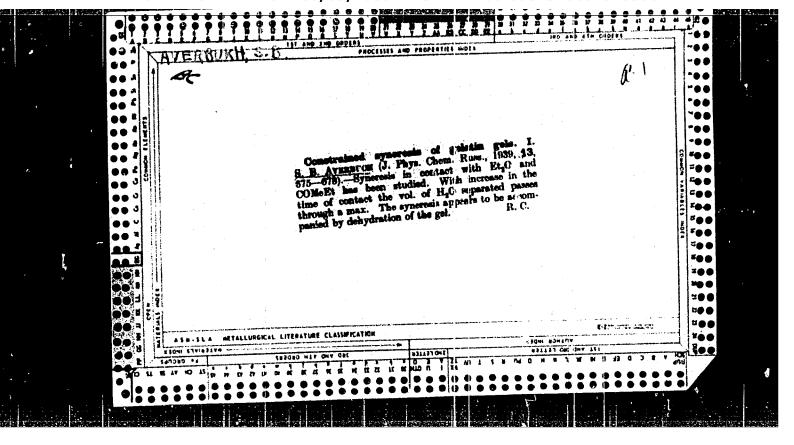


	AVERBUKH, S. A.		In view of fact that tuberculin therapy is occasionally contraindicated, tissue therapy with catgut was applied and its results were compared with those of tuberculin therapy. In tuberculous and scrotulous afflictions of front sec of the eyeball, catgut was more effective. When the back sec rather than front uses.	War/Apr 51 "Clinic Observations on the Therapeutic Action of Sub- conjunctival Implantations of Catgut in Tuberculous and Scrofulous Diseases of the Eye," S. A. Averbukh, Ophthalmol Clinic, Chernovitsy Med Inst	
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Using the polarographic method for the determination of the grammber of viscose solutions. Khim.voluk. no.2:64-66 '60.

(NIRA 13:12)

1. Vsesoyasnyy nauchno-issledovatel siriy institut volukna i Moskovakiy khimiko-tekhnologichsekiy institut.

(Viscose)

S/076/61/035/008/0 5/016 B110/B101

AUTHORS: Borovkov, V. S., and Averbukh, S. B. (Moscow)

TITLE: A potentiostat for electrochemical studies

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 8, 1961, 867 - 1869

TEXT: The authors of the present paper wanted to develop a potentios at that would be easy to manufacture and convenient in use. The following facilities were utilized: potentiometer \(\bigcup_{-4} \) (P-4); a-c amplifier \(\bigcup_{-109} \) (EU-109), and the reversing motor PA-09 (RI-09). The electronic potentiometer \(\bigcup_{-109} \) (EPP) served for the automatic recording of the current flowing through the cell. The electrolytic cell 1 (Fig. 1) is fed with direct current of the controllable current source 2. The potential of the working electrode is given by potentiometer \(\bigcup_{-4} \) (P-4). If it deviates from the given value, the out-of-balance signal appears at the potentiometer output, and, after having been amplified by electronic amplifier 3, starts the reversing motor which is mechanically connected to the controllable current source 2. The current strength of the cell is measured by milliammeter \(\bigcup_{-82} \) or recorded by potentiometer 5. In this case the

Card 1/5

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A potentiostat for...
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scale of potentiometer 5 is varied by means of resistance box 7. The switching over from milliammeter to potentiometer takes place by means of commutating switch 6, while the operating current of P-4 potentiometer is regulated manually. Whenever, with a low current strength in the circuit, it was necessary to keep the potential accurately constant, the cell was fed by a 12-v battery accumulator over a voltage divider. The latter consisted of two double alternating resistors of the type (VZR) and interposed helical potentiometer. For a resistance of the voltage divider of 1.045 ohms and a cell current 300 ma, regulation was accurate to t 0.05 mv. Moreover, the system included a transformer-rectifier arrangement consisting of NATP (LATR) arranged in bridge connection, stepdown transformer and rectifier. The current was regulated by the reversing motor which was connected to the LATR axis. For <12 v and <5 a regulating was accurate up to ± 2 mv. By connecting the potentiostat to the recording potentiometer 3MM-09 (EPP-09), the change cf amperage with the time of This potenticstat has been electrolysis can be automatically recorded. successfully applied to electrochemical studies, after its opastion had been checked by determining the activation energy of potassium ferroferricyanide electrolysis for various electrode potentials. The results were

Card 2/5

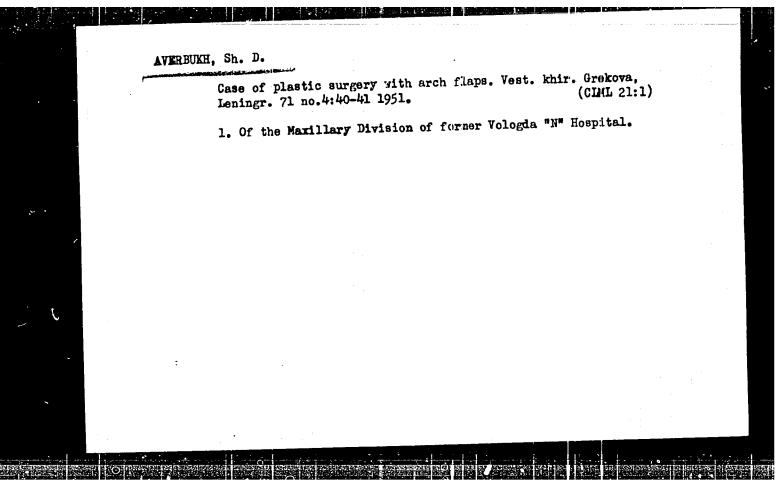
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A potentiostat for...
B110/B101

consistent with data hitherto available. In addition, the device was successfully used for studying the electrochemical oxidation of leucotrisulfonic acid of ethyl benzyl aniline for the production of the acid green dye 2-M (2-Zh) according to the temperature-kinetic method by Professor S. V. Gorbachev, and also for determining the yields. The potentic at with recorder is now used in studies being conducted by N. Ye. Khomutov and V. S. Borovkov into the oxidation kinetics of carbonates (Fig. 2). Professor S. V. Gorbachev is thanked for interest displayed. There are 2 figures and 3 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

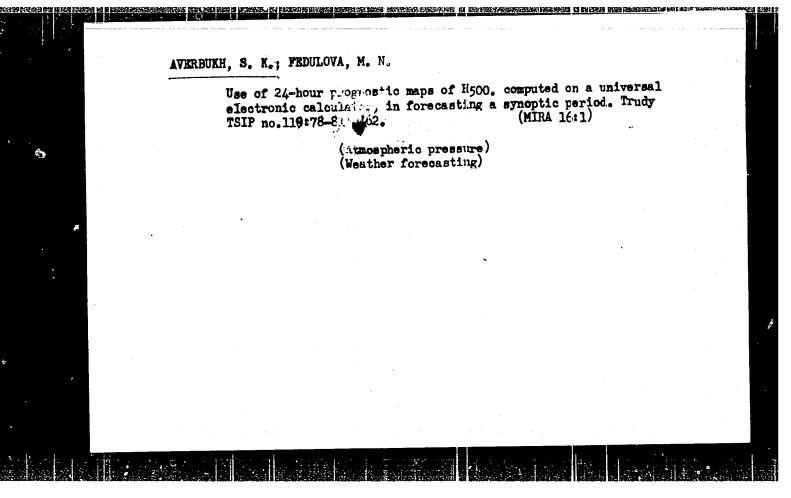
ASSOCIATION: Khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev)

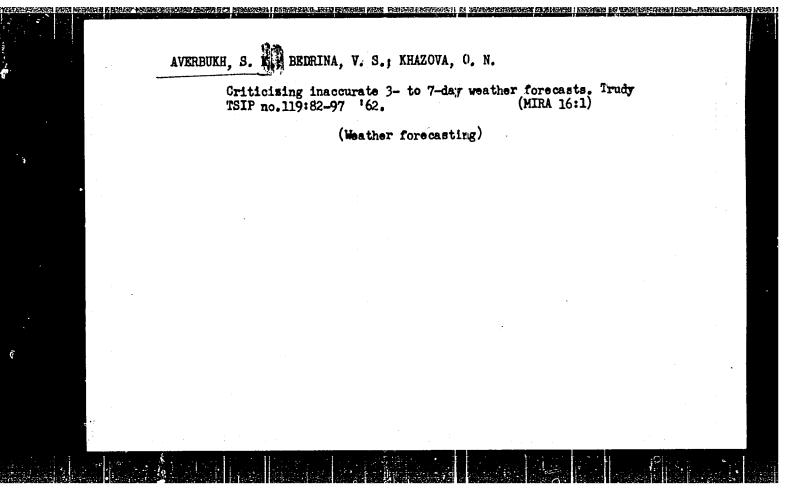
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AVERBUKH, S. Kh]

Chokes and Capacitors for Protection Against Industrial Interference, S. Averbukh, L. Fomenko, Leningrad, Central Laboratory of Industrial Interference, Radio, No 3, pp 54-57, Mar 53.

Discusses protective filter chokes and capacitors and the conditions required for their effective usc. Choke cores are usually made of high alloy xize transformer steel or magnetodielectrics (e.g. alsifer TCh-60). Data for several protective chokes developed by the Central Laboratory for the Prevention of Industrial Radio Interference, Min of Electric Industry, is given in two tables. Also describes capacitors for filters in some detail.

ALEKBUNH J. KH

AUTHOR:

Averbukh, S.Kh., Zhondetskaya, O.D. and Concharova, V.B.,

Engineers.

TITIE: The Design of Systems to Suppress Radio-interference Set up by Electrical Machines. (Projektirovaniye sistem podavleniya

radiopomekh sozdavayemykh elektricheskimi mashinami)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlenusti, 1957, Vol.28, No.9, pp. 28 - 31 (USSE).

ABSTRACT: Many years' experience with radio-interference suppressors for electrical machines showed that simple capacitance filters usually surfice. Normally, it is better to esign the suppression system at the same time as the machine rather than to try to fit it afterwards. The equivalent circuit of an electrical machine from the point of view of interference suppression is shown in Fig.1, but the circuit constants are not true constants; they are functions of frequency and also vary between machines of a given type. It is, therefore, considered best to make a statistical determination of the constants of the equivalent circuit and to analyse the results of radio-interference measurements on actual machines. The experimental material should be analysed statistically to find a relationship between the constants of the equivalent circuit and the properties of the machine.

Card 1/3 Numerous measurements established that at frequencies of up to

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The Design of Systems to Suppress Radio-interference Set up by
Electrical Machines.

several Mc, the internal impedance of the motors was capacitative and was determined by the capacitance of the machine windings to earth. Hence, a simplified formula can be used for the design of the capacitative filter given the permissible interference voltage level and one circuit constant. Unsuccessful efforts were made to determine the relationship between this circuit constant and various designs of machines. Finally, machines were classified into different groups by output and corresponding values of the required circuit constant are given in Table 1 with confidence limits of 95%. Corresponding information is also given graphically in Fig. 2. Although the calculations are somewhat approximate, Table 2, which gives the relationship between the capacitance of the suppressor capacitors and the machine output for different levels of interference voltage, can be used for the approximate design of capacitative filters. It is possible that in making an experimental specimen of a design of an electrical machine, the filter may require some adjustment. Nevertheless, the procedure given to develop the radio suppression system offers considerable advantages since it is much harder and more complicated to make even the simplest Card 2/3of changes to the metal work of the finished machine than to

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The Design of Systems to Suppress Radio-interference Set up by 110-9-8/23 Electrical Machines.

take steps to suppress interference at the design stage.

ASSOCIATION: TsLIR

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May 26, 1956

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

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Averbukh, Solomon Khononovich, Il'ya Aronovich Kneller, and Faina Isaakovna Krukovets

Industrial nyye pomekhi televideniyu i metody ikh podavleniya (Industrial Interferences to Television and Methods for Their Suppression) Moscow, Svyaz'izdat, 1960. 66 p. 20,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: A.Ya. Braytbart; Tech. Ed.: G.I. Shefer; Ed.: L.I. Vengrenyuk.

PURFOSE: This booklet is intended for radio amateurs and persons concerned with the problems of noise immunity.

COVERAGE: The booklet contains the fundamentals on industrial radio interferences to television reception and on methods of eliminating them. N.N Fetter and Ya.I. Azbel', scientific workers of the Tsentr tekhnicheskogo radiokontrolya (TsTRK) (Technical Radio-Control Center), wrote the chapter on measuring equipment and detection of interference sources. The authors thank for their assistance V.P. Pevnitskiy, A.Ya. Breytbart and A.P. Shchetinin. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Gard 1/3

Dyeing natural silk with acid mondants with the single

bath method. Report No.3. Izv.v.rs.ucheb.zav.; telch.tekst. prom. no.1:121-128 60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Leningradskiy tekstil'nyy institut im. S.M.Kirova. (Dyes and dyeing--Silk)

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AVERBUKH, Sh.Kh.; LEPETROVA, M.K.

Dyeing of natural silk with acid-mordant dyes by the method of subsequent chroming. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. tekst. prom. no.3:126-134 159. (MIRA 12:J1)

1. Leningradskiy tekstil'nyy institut im. S.H. Kirova. (Dyes and dyeing--Silk)

AMERBUKH, S. L.

Ishemiya Setchatki U Rozhenits Kak Ranniy Diagnosticheskiy Simptom Eklampsii.--V Ogl: Averbukh S. L. Vchen. Zapiski (Chernovits. Gos. Med. In-t), T. 1, 1949, C. 103-06

SO: Letopis'nykh Statey, Vol. 45, Moskva, 1949

AVERBUKH, S. L.

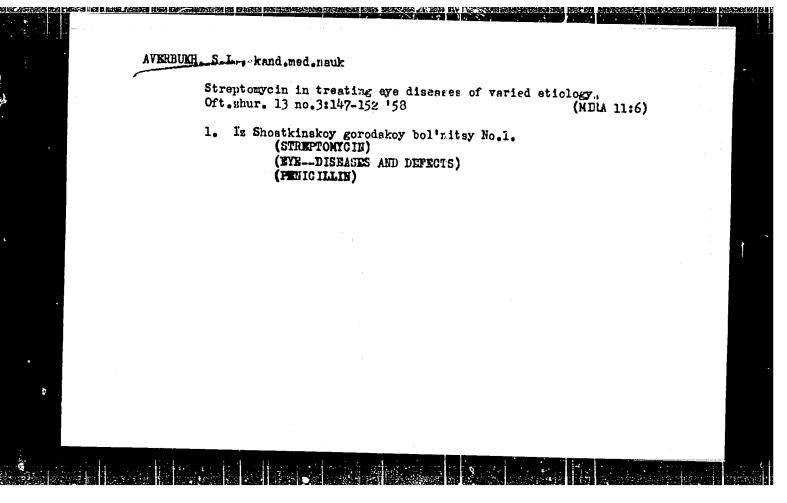
"Relative Evaluation of the Bisallergization Properties of Tuberculin and Subconjunctival Implantation of Satgut in Tuberculosis and Scrofulous Diseases of the Eye," Vest. Oftalmol., 28, No.3, 1949.

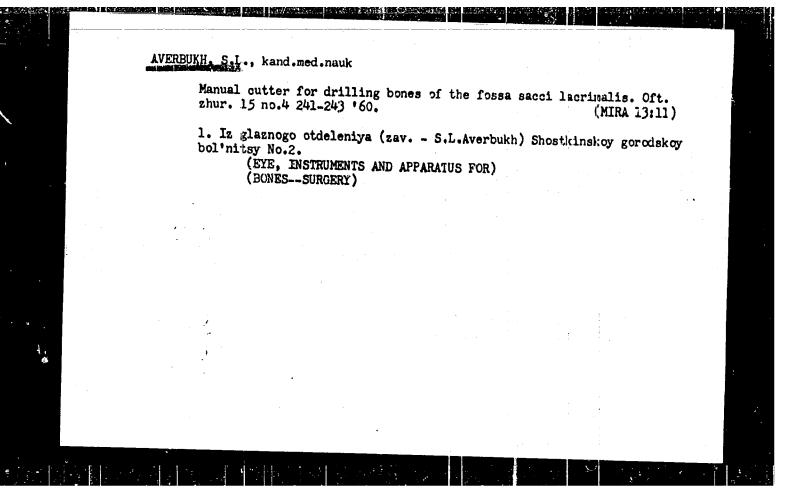
Assistant, Clinic, Eye Hosp., Chernovitsy Med. Inst.

AVERBURH, S.L.

Ocular modifications in tuberculous meningitis treated with streptomycin. Pediatriia, Moskva No.4:39-44 July-Aug 51. (CIML 21:4)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences. 2. Of the Clinic for Eye Diseases (Director--Prof. B.L. Radsikhovskiy) and of the Clinic for Children's Diseases (Director--Prof. A.N. Fedcrovich), Chernovtsy Medical Institute.





AVERBUKH, S. L., kand. med. nauk

Effectiveness of intubation of the bony aperture of the lacrimal bone in treating dacryocystitis. Oft, zhur. 17 no.4:239-241 162. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz glamnogo otdeleniya (zav. - S. L. Averlukh) Shostkinskoy gorodskoy bolinitsy.

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